

National Leadership Workshop on Mentoring Women in Biomedical Careers

Evaluating Mentoring: Formalizing Informal Relationships



Consulting and Research
Chicago, Illinois

Mentoring Values

The Values of Mentoring (Why we Mentor):

- Coaching (follow the game plan)
- Leadership Skill Development
- Diversity / Enriching the Collegial Environment
- Professional Intervention (preserving potential)



Mentoring Values

The Values of Mentors (What we Share):

- Transference (past experiences: mentor and mentee both)
- Culture / Institutional Values
- Cloning / Lifestyle
- Personal Intervention (preserving promise)



Formal v. Informal

Mentoring as a Formal process or program

- i. Explicit Expectations
- ii. Direct Organizational Benefit
- iii. Specified Training
- iv. Measurement
- v. Reporting



Formal v. Informal

Mentoring as an Informal process

- i. Implicit Expectations
- ii. Indirect Organizational Benefit
- iii. Personal Knowledge Transfer
- iv. Follow-up – “Staying in Touch”
- v. Communication—Sharing with Others

What is a Logic Model:

A Logic Model is an important tool for evaluating program development.

It displays the sequence of actions that describe what the program is and will do – how planned resource deployments influence results.

Setting Priorities and Defining Outcomes: A Look at Logic Models

The Components of a Logic Model are:

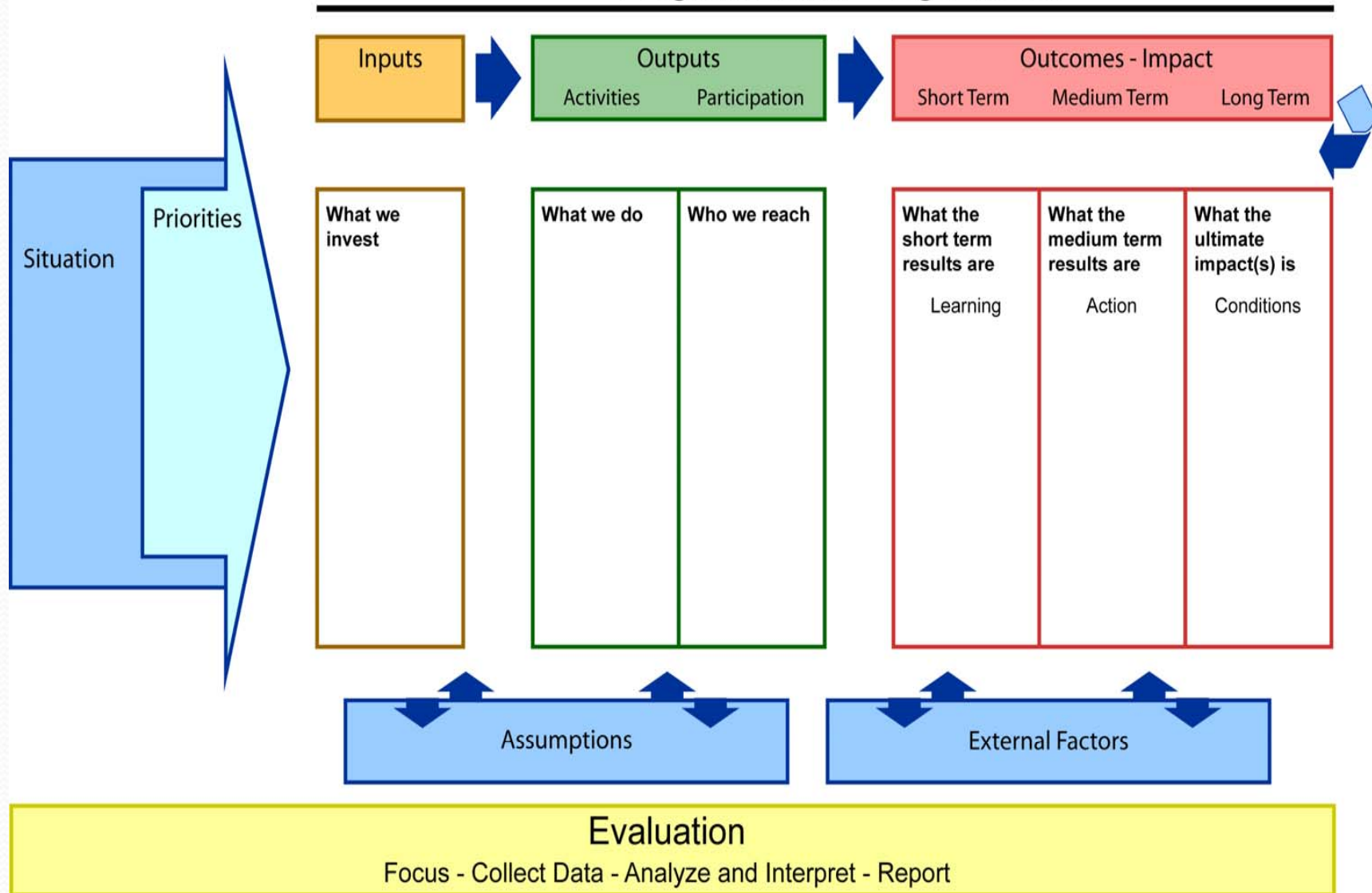
- **Inputs**
 - i. Resources, contributions, investments that go into the program.
- **Outputs**
 - i. Activities, services, events and products that reach people who participate or who are targeted.

Setting Priorities and Defining Outcomes: A Look at Logic Models

- Outcomes
 - i. Short-Term—What's learned immediately from the program; what are the immediate results; 'what's bad and what's good'
 - ii. Intermediate-Term—What actions the program will take to reach long-term impact; draw from what has been learned
 - iii. Long-Term—What conditions in policy, programming or process are expected to change or be impacted

Getting the Picture: Logic Model Flow

Program Action - Logic Model



From Logic to Action: Developing The Action Plan

Planning a Formal Mentor Program

- *Objectives*-The components needed to achieve our goals (e.g. leadership, matriculation, diversity).
- *Action Steps*- Very specific steps to achieve an objective (e.g. meetings, portfolios, presentations).
- *Benchmarks*- The progress markers we plan to make or identify in realizing each goal.

From Logic to Action: Developing The Action Plan

- *Project Lead*- The person(s) responsible follow through on the action steps and logging benchmarks and data.
- *Timeline*- The approximate date (timeframe) when benchmarks will be assessed.
- *Indicators*- What we look at to determine if we are making progress, and ultimately achieving our objectives.
- *Data Sources*- Where we will get the information for each indicator

From Logic to Action: Developing The Action Plan

Determining Mentoring Results

The criteria for selecting the impacts should be based on:

- Assessment of your current capacity and resources.
- Existing relationships with institutional leaders and community partners.
- What is indeed measurable and/or tangible?

Collecting & Reporting Data

- Strategic Plans
- Logic Models
- Logs
- Surveys
- Periodic Reporting
- Interviews
- Record Keeping

Logic in Leadership

- Strategy / Critical Thinking—Knowledge of the Situation & Setting Priorities
- Implementation— What do We need to Succeed?
 - i. Resources
 - ii. Systems
 - iii. Plan
 - iv. Process
- Motivation—Reaching our Target
- Communication—Talking About Success

Leading Change Ball Toss: Logic in Review—A Focus Exercise on Key Concepts and Process of Mentoring